

reports as many. The Arapahoe and Gray-  
ne clubs, of Denver, Col., have already  
ed the league, and signified their intention  
spreading the club organization through

st Virginia and Indiana have been admitted  
and promise a general organization throughout

and send them to the convention. In Tennessee the Democrats are taking the scheme unadvisedly, and are organizing clubs. T. Reddington has organized a club at Rutland, and reports that they are now spreading work all through the State on the basis of national League representation. The Iroquois club of San Francisco, Cal., have affiliated

be all over the State, and are informed that the State will send a large delegation to the con-

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Parade of 20,000 Uniformed Men Witnessed by an Enormous Crowd.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—A gorgeous parade of 20,000 uniformed Democrats in procession was needed to-night by people in such numbers they could be estimated by hundreds of thousands. The procession started at an early hour and at 10:40 was still moving. Before the march on Olive street, the thoroughfare leading to convention hall, was jammed for over a mile, sidewalk, gutters and stairways—such a wild mass of human beings as persons ever before gathered in any American city. At short intervals over the entire distance great arches of flame lit up the scene, making the long vista a spectacle of surpassing brilliancy. The street was lit by colored sunlight from the processions by sending a cascade through the mob with trains of colored cars. Wild enthusiasm was evoked everywhere by the display of Throan banners and the march of the Association for St. Louis and the marshal, Col. John I. Martin and staff, followed by the First Battalion of the Missouri National Guard and the Marmaduke Guards of Kentucky. The Association of semi-military fraternal associations next appeared, and the succeeding division contained political marching organizations by the score, including Tammany, the Eastern Association for St. Louis, the Cleveland Club of Ohio, the Randall club of Pennsylvania, the Duckworth Club of Cincinnati, the Cook county (Illinois) Democratic Club, the

quels Club, of Chicago, and the Hawkeys Club, of Burlington, Ia. The next division contained a great number of similar organizations.

mass. More marching clubs, such with a band music, but clearly all local St. Louis associations as the "Blue and White" and the "Blue and Red," while the sixth contained what was one of the treasures of the procession—a large force of veteran Union soldiers. A magnificent display by the St. Louis fire department wound up the parade.

When the parade disbanded, about 11 P. M., the large Tammany Hall delegation, headed by its chairman, James J. Connelley, went to their headquarters, playing and singing the "Red, White and Blue," with a Tammany Hall accompaniment. Instantly the beautiful air was taken up by the crowd outside and in the hotels, and in five minutes everybody in the great hotel, from cellar to street, and thousands stretching away from Enoch to Brown, from the nutmeg streets, took up the song, and swelled the chorus to a wonderful volume, which rang far and wide, with a rousing "hurrah, hurrah." At the height of the midst of the excitement somebody raised a large national flag. The Southern rangers. Instantly the crowd went wild, and "Old Glory" received such a revelation only a crowd of Democrats could have dreamed of. The song of "The Star-Spangled Banner" was full of red, white and blue, and it was nearly midnight before the excitement calmed down and the singers ceased.

**Novel Construction of the Unit Rule.**  
ST. LOUIS, June 5.—One of the main subjects for discussion this morning before the convention was the action of the New York delegation caucus last night. The meeting was held at Tammany's headquarters. The delegation was overwhelmingly Thurman, but the Indiana people had shown themselves so thoroughly in earnest in their opposition to the old Roman, rather in their advocacy of Gray, that it seemed New York in a delicate position. If the weight of its influence was thrown against Gray

chances would be aliminded, and in this way New York would not only secure the president, but decide who should have the second place. Not caring to antagonize Gray's friends, the delegation finally concluded, after exhaustive debate, to leave the choice of Vice-president to the other States, and the following resolution, introduced by D. Cady Herriek, was, after numerous amendments and substitutes had been offered, discussed and withdrawn, unanimously passed:

Resolved, That when New York is reached upon

In this, New York was to avoid voting until every State in the Union should have announced its preference. In the debate upon the question it was the third time that New York was controlled by the unit-rule instructions of the state convention, and that unit rule recent action as the majority might choose to order. That is to say, the delegation might divide its vote between four different amendments contemplated in an amendment offered by Mr. Mines, of Rochester, and yet preserve the

of the instructions. This novel proposition seemed to receive the assent of the delegation.

**A Refractory Ohio Man.**

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Notwithstanding the fact that the Ohio delegation received the Indiana last night with open arms, but with the mild consolation that Judge Thurman must and would receive the forty-six votes of the Buckeye state as a unit, it was anybody's fight this morning. The delegation went into a prolonged session during the afternoon and passed resolu-

tion after resolution of indorsement,  
t still there were numbers who  
ould not fall in line. Mr. Robert  
held back long time and it required  
of a unit rule to lead him from his  
position. No sooner had this rule been adopted  
an John Brady was on his feet. He said:  
gentlemen, you may adopt any rule you like.  
I cannot see why I should oppose the nomi-  
nation of Thurman. You may throw your  
is cancase, or intimate that my presence is not  
desired, and I will stay out, but nevertheless, I  
will go to the convention and take my  
share as a delegate, and see that the  
rate is called, I will vote against

curman." This determination caused confusion, and there were dire threats made, but to no purpose. Finally, a resolution was adopted by Mr. Hastings, Mr. the blind man, and many others, to elect Mr. Hastings independent in conversation was more cautious, but still the strong opposition showed itself in his remarks. "I will do no fighting in convention, but when I cannot see there I will fight." This was the only remark made before, and during the campaign will work and fight just as hard for Democracy as ever before." John Brady is one of the staunch adherents of the Payne-McLean faction.

St. LOUIS, June 5.—At a meeting of the delegates from the Territories and the District of Columbia, held to-day, on motion of Mr. Dickson, the District of Columbia, the following resolution was adopted for submission to the committee on resolutions:

Resolved, That we respectfully urge the committee on resolutions to incorporate in the platform of principles to be submitted to the national convention solutions substantially as follows:

First.—That the right of self-government should be asserted in reference to the Territories; that the right of self-government is inherent in the people, and

Second—The Territories of Washington, Dakota, Montana and New Mexico, by virtue of their position as Territories, are not entitled to admission into the Union as States, and we unqualifiedly condemn the course of the Republican party in refusing to admit and send to Congress the bill which we have announced the action of that party in Congress for being the people to whom the United States have solemnly guaranteed the rights of American citizenship in order to furnish an excuse for their admission into the Union.

**A Froelich Masonic Relic.**  
New York, June 5.—At the Masonic Temple, Fifth Avenue, New York, today, the charter of a new lodge, No. 1, A. W. M., presented to some Lodge, of which he is an honorary member, the "Greely Arctic Masonic flag," made by General Greely while at Fort Conger, Greenland, in 1888, and afterwards displayed by Lieutenant Lockwood and Surgeon Brainard on the shore of the frozen Arctic sea, in latitude 3 deg. 24 min., the nearest point to the north pole ever reached by man.

**SOUTHAMPTON, June 5.—Arrived: Vaterland,**  
from New York, for Antwerp.